Volume 97, Number 10

BOOK TO BE TO SEE THE SECOND OF THE SECOND S

MIT Cambridge Massachusetts

Friday, March 11, 1977

INSIDE

LSC presented the "Orchestral P. D. O. Bach" last Monday night in Kresge Auditorium. Performing were Prof. Peter Schickele and the MIT Symphony Orchestra, conducted some of the time by Atlas D. Atlantis.

At the New England Championships held on Sunday. Judy Austin '77; co-captain of the women's fencing team. became the first woman in MIT history to qualify for the National Fencing Championships.

8q

Cambridge Health Department officials inspected MacGregor House Wednesday and indicated numerous health and safety violations in many areas of the building. The inspectors said that they would return in the near future for a repeat inspection.

Associate Dean for Student Affairs Ken Browning '66 has agreed to receive a pie in the face from the winner of a raffle run by the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. Proceeds from the raffle will go to fight Muscular Distrophý.

"Someone has been tampering with the manual and electric interlocks" on elevator doors. according to William Dickson, Director of Physical Plant's Department of Building Repairs and Emergency Service. The tampering would allow an elevator door to be pushed open while the elevator was on another floor.

Cambridge Mayor Alfred Vellucci, vocal opponent of recombinant DNA research, arrived uninvited at a National Academy of Science forum on new recombinant experiments Tuesday, Vellucci expounded on the need for Federal regulation saving, "We have to watch what the hell crawls out of those laboratories."

President Carter will journey to London in May for an economic summit meeting with Germany, France, Italy, Japan, and Canada.

The letter concerning modern music which appeared in The Tech on Tuesday, March 8 was written by Greg Gargarian. His name was omitted accidentally.

Equity level set at \$2500 for 1977-78

By Mark James

The Academic Council has set the equity level for the next academic year at \$2,500, a \$200 in-

The equity level is the amount of money that students are expected to contribute, in the form of loans and term-time earning, toward the costs of an MIT education. Students who have a level of need higher than this figure receive scholarship assistance from the Institute to make up the difference between need and the equity level.

Director of Financial Aid Jack Frailey '44 said that the decision was based on the tuition level. how MIT's financial aid packet compares with those of other schools, an estimate of students' ability to repay loans, and the need for MIT to channel unrestricted funds into scholarship aid.

Increasing amounts of money must be taken from unrestricted gifts for financial aid each year. according to Frailey, because the scholarship fund does not provide nearly enough income to supply scholarships.

Undergraduate Association President Philip Moore '77 said that the 8.7 percent increase is not extremely large, but is still greater than the inflation rate or the rate of growth of real family income.

He said that the rise in equity level may not seem very important in the short term, but that over many years the increases add up to a significant amount.

The increase represents another part of the trend toward students paying for a larger part of MIT's operating budget, according to Moore.

Tuition \$4000 3000 2000 1000

<u>1974-75</u> 1975-76

Equity level

Viewing the cable

Video teaching has problems

By Kent Pitman

Editors note: this is the second in a series of articles examining the MIT cable television

One of the goals of the MIT Cable system as first proposed in the educational process.

Video had been used in a variety of ways even before the adventof the cable. The cable has now assumed a role in this process, but organizational problems have vet to be worked out in order for at to be fully utilized.

According to Professor of Literature Albert R. Gurney, who created several courses which use video, the major applications fall into three catagories; 1) Instructional: Video can be used to supplement or replace other sources of information, such as textbooks or lectures, 2) Mirror Videotape offers an invaluable advantage over other techniques for teaching courses in acting and public speaking, in that it allows the students to perform a scene and, immediately afterward, to observe on tape how they appeared to the audience, 3) Creative. In addition to its function as an intermediary between students and faculty, television production can be an end itself. The ability to produce high quality TV productions is a skill which may prove quite useful in modern society.

The object of Gurney's courses S is to teach writing, acting, and

was to encourage the use of video - television producing in the first term, and then to bring these vartous facets together in the second term in a course entitled "Performance Workshop," where students would team up to design and produce high quality produc-

1976-77

"It didn't work as well as we'd hoped because of administrative and financial problems," said Gurney. He was discouraged about work with television because of the "bureaucratic maze" involved in obtaining facilities for video production, the inherently technical nature of television, and students' schedules, which make it difficult to bring together all those involved at one time to create a quality production in an organized manner

The future of video in education seems grim, Gurney indicated.

"Television as a creative tool . is expensive, requires time. requires careful maintenance, requires space, and requires competent technical instruction which is not now available. Only the really enterprising student" can accomplish anything significant

Myron Tribus, CAES Director Please nervito page 2

Action for peace urged by Brandt

By Hillary Lust

"The relationship between North America and Europe continues to be an important constant factor in the work for peace in the world," said Willy Brandt, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, in Kresge auditorium, Wednesday night.

Brandt noted that world security does not merely involve a balance of military power. Economic equilibrium and peaceful cooperation among all nations are key factors in achieving security, he said.

The cooperation between the US and Europe is especially important. "America is, similar to the Soviet Union - though more indirectly - a European power. And Europe continues to be one of the factors that determines America security and well-being," continued Brandt.

'The partnership across the Atlantic is indispensable," said the former West German Chancellor. It is well-established, he added, arguing that it needs to be extended. He stressed that current economic developments have

made it clear that neither the US nor Europe can cope with its problems without the cooperation of its partner.

"We should encourage the direct communication between the citizens . . . and intensify contacts between universities, church, and private organizations," suggested Brandt.

He noted that many of the current world problems "derive from the disorder of the world

economy." "There will never be a lasting and secure coexistence of affluence and misery," he commented. "The relatively rich nations will have to make up their minds . . . to make material concessions" to the poorer nations, if world peace is to become a reality.

This is not solely the responsibility of the US and Europe. "The industrial states under communist rule, too, bear responsibility for what happens in the world." He suggested that "they would be well-advised to prepare themselves for international discussions on raw materials, trade,

3 Please turn to page 23



Former West German Chancetlor Willy Brandt

Finaid: need exceeds supply

second article in the series. ,,

By Mark James Of all of the areas in which MIT must fight a battle with inflation, probably the most discouraging is financial aid.

Scholarship money is supposed to come from the scholarship fund, a portion of the Institute endowment. The income from the fund is restricted to scholarships and loans for undergraduates.

It isn't enough, however, since MIT has to supplement this income from unrestricted funds, something with which the Institute is not overly supplied.

MIT is seeking \$10 million more for this fund in its Leadership Campaign. The Undergraduate Association has recommended that this amount be increased to \$20 million; Director of Student Financial Aid Jack Frailey '44 says that even this increase would not begin to cover the need.

Despite spending a large amount of unrestricted funds on aid, MIT still has been "traditionally unable to match scholarships" with other schools with which the Institute competes for students, according to Frailey.

The equity levels at competing schools vary from around \$1,700 to \$2,100, as opposed to MIT's

Editors note: this is the \$2,500. Part of the reason for this difference is that most Ivy League schools have much larger scholarship funds than MIT.

In addition, the picture worsens with time.

"The increased cost of attending MIT is greater than the increased ability [of students] to pay," according to Frailey.

Even though MIT's financial aid is in definite short supply, Frailey and Director of Admissions Peter Richardson '48 maintain that economic factors are not important in the decision of students to attend the Institute.

Frailey points to statistics showing that the percentage of admitted students who register is the same regardless of their need for aid.

Whether this trend will continue in the future is uncertain, especially since the impact of the much less expensive state schools on Ivy League student recruitment hasn't been thoroughly ex-

As the costs of private schools increase and the reputations of many state schools improve, the financial question may become more important.

At the moment, the economic and other advantages of an MIT diploma apparently outweigh the increased cost.

Sloan grant will have been spent

by June, and Tribus believes that

a tremendous amount can be

done with the money if it is used

we should be able to do interest-

ing and exciting enough things to

attract support." Tribus main-

tains. More projects similar to

21.940 may prove to outsiders

that MIT can do useful things

with the system.

"We have enough money that

Students on aid would obviously like MIT to bear a greater part of their tuition - \$2,500 is a large amount to raise from loans and work. The Institute, faced with a tight budget outlook, apparently feels that it cannot afford to shoulder more of the cost.

The outlook is furthur complicated by uncertainties about federal loans - President Carter attempted to eliminate the National Student Direct Loan program, which is a major source of loans for students, but the House Appropriations Committee re-

This year's equity increase is certainly not unusually high, but to students on aid, it means another \$200 that must be raised

Brandt stresses stability

(Continued from page 1) and development aid."

Brandt noted that the Helsinki Conference held in the summer of 1975 marked a step forward in European-American relations. He pointed out though, that hopes for the development of one shared ideology among all peoples are fruitless.

"The contrast between fundamentally different politic systems just cannot be resolved by compromise formulas or conjurations. Communism will not be talked away," stressed the ex-

The policy of detente must take the place of these hopes. Brandt believes that there is no reaonable alternative to detente and that it itself is a viable policy.

Brandt appeared as a part of MIT's Bicentennial Lecture Series on "World Change and World Security.

stored almost all the money.

from somewhere.

of the City of New York, will speak on "Urban Design as a Profession" in Piper Auditorium, Gund Hall, 48 Quincy St., Cambridge, at 5:30pm on Thursday. March 17. The lecture is free and open to the public. For further information call 495-4731.

Add date: March 11, 1977 is the last

* March 11, 1977 is the last day for

juniors and seniors to specify an Elec-

is now available in the Information

* There will be a United Farm Wor-

kers film showing and meeting this

Sat., March 12, at 4pm in Rm. 491 of

the Student Center. The film will be

Fighting for our Lives, the award-

winning documentary of the Farm

Workers' struggle to form a Union.

* The Pakistan Students Association

of Greater Boston, in collaboration

with the Pakistan Council of Asia

Society, is celebrating Iqbal Day,

Quaid-eAzam's 100th Anniversary

combined with Pakistan Day at

Kresge Auditorium (lower level) on

* Kevin White, Mayor of Boston, will

officially open the Jerusalem Photo-

graphic Exhibition at Faneuil Hall, Wednesday, March 9 at 5:30pm. The

exhibit will be open to the public free

of charge from March 10 to March 30.

from 9 to 5pm weekdays. Guides will be

Jonathan Barnett, chairman of the

Urban Design Program at the College

Sat. March 19, 1977, at 3pm.

available for groups.

tive to or from pass-fail grading.

Center, 7-111.

Admission is free.

day to add subjects to registration.

Choices to make? Christian Science **Testimonial Meeting** focused on:

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* A slide show presentation of Alaska and what you can do to help save this "last frontier" will be sponsored by the Sierra Club on Tuesday, March 22, at 7:30pm in the auditorium, 3 Joy Street, Boston.

- * The 1977 Summer Session Catalogue * The Activities Development Board is presently receiving applications for capital equipment funding for student and community activities until March 14. Applications may be secured from
 - * A conference on radical interpretations of political and economic issues will be held by the Union for Radical Political Economics at the Harvard University Science Center on March

Dean Holden's office, Rm. W20-345.

- * Students who would be willing to help edit quotes for the 1977 Freshman Handbook should contact the FAC office, 7-103, x3-6771, as soon as possible.
- * The Black Rose/Black Cirles Lecture Series is presenting Frances Fox Piven, speaking on :"The Urban Fiscal Crises: Cutting the Social Wage," 9-150, Friday night, March 18, at 8pm. Admission is free.

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Teaching uses of cable slowed by disorganization

· Communed from page 1

and a member of the Video Management Group cites the use of television by 21.940, taught by Edwin Diamond, as a step in the right direction, however. The class, "Rhetoric and Journalism," is aired live over the cable each Friday morning.

Tribus explained that the cable network was not originally planned to reach as many outlets as it now does. The additional cable drops were made possible when it was found that funding allocated for other projects was not to be used.

The cable's funding came originally as a result of requests from many individuals for the funding of various video-oriented projects. The requests, which totalled approximately \$3 million, were submitted to the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, and \$630,000 was awarded in the first of two grants from Sloan.

The cable's administrators were not initially prepared to handle the vast cable network that emerged. Now we've got the opportunity, but we're not organized," Tribus admitted.

Only 20 percent of the second

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Piet to be IFC head

By Richard Renner

Steve Piet '78 of Theta Chi was elected Interfraternity Conference (IFC) chairman at the annual election last Tuesday evening.

In a speech to delegates from 24 of the 32 fraternities, Piet said, "The chairman has to learn to listen. Too often someone thinks of something and nothing happens."

Piet added "I hope everyone running for an IFC office is put to use. When you get more people involved, you get more things done." As his single campaign promise, he stated, "If I am elected, I will not have any outstandag commitments. My sole commitment will be to you [the IFC]."

Jim Bidigare '78, Piet's opponent, who was later elected community relations chairman, said, "We should establish ourselves as fraternities, not as MIT students. People have poor attitudes about fraternities; I'd-like to see more service projects."

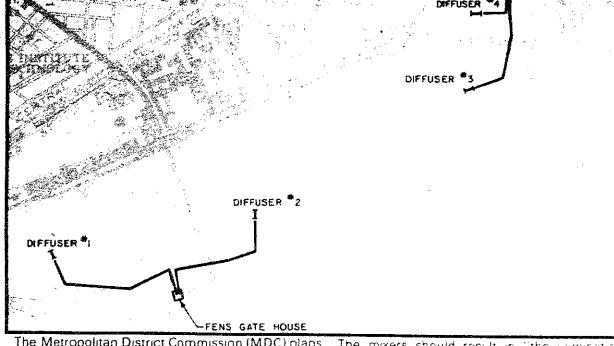
Dave Soule '79 of Phi Kappa Theta was elected vice chairman after sending a letter from his infirmary bed. Soule commented. "As vice-chairman I intend to aid the chairman in any and all tasks the chairman desires and the traditional role of chairing the extension and safety committees."

In other business, the outgoing chairman, Richard Maebius '77, reviewed recent plebiscite results which showed fraternities want a longer rush but do not agree on starting the rush earlier or ending it later.

Associate Dean for Student Affairs Ken Browning '66 congratulated the IFC on "an orderly transition" and suggested that some time during Alumni Weekend be reserved for living group reunions.

Others elected were last year's R/O coordinator Al Mink '79 (Alpha Delta Phi), secretary: Tom Gilbert '78 (Delta Tau Delta), treasurer: Milt Roye '78 (Delta Kappa Epsilon), rush chairman: Jerry Cole '78 (Beta Theta Pi), Judcomm chairman: Whitt Halstead '78 (Phi Kappa Sigma), chairman of the purchasing manager's committee; Bennett Golub '79 (Alpha Tau Omega), financial management chairman; and Ken Beaver '79 (Lambda Chi Alpha) and Steve Kenda '79 (Delta Upsilon), activities co-chairmen.

Dave Dobos '77, outgoing Judcomm chairman, noted that this was the first time in recent history that eleven fraternities were represented on the Executive Com-



The Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) plans to install five air diffusers in the Charles River basin in order to mix the water and prevent the formation of a layer of oxygen-lacking water at the bottom

The mixers should result in "the elimination of hydrogen sulfide odors, enhancement of water quality, and an increase in the fish population—according to Alfred F. Ferullo —MDC Director."

GA meeting gets quorum; members lower it to 25

By Mark James

The Undergraduate Association General Assembly (GA) amassed its quorum of 30 Tuesday night for the first time in four months, and voted to reduce the quorum to 25.

Moore called this number "reasonable" because the GA has been able to get 25 people together easily in the past:

In action at the meeting, the GA approved the report of the Committee on the Institute Budget, voted to loan \$200 to the now-forming MIT food co-op, and passed new rules for the conduct of the Nominations Committee (Nomcom), Moore said.

A request for \$650 to pay students to frame prints in the Stratton Collection so that these art prints could be loaned out to students met with a "not enthusiastic" reaction, according to

Moore

This request will be studied by the (GA) Committee on the Institute Environment. A request for \$650 was also made to the Graduate Student Council.

The new Nomcom rules require that the students nominated for Institute committees by Nomcom be submitted for GA approval.

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March 16, 1977

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opinion

Fifty days of Carter: half the honeymoon

By William Lasser

Today is the fiftieth day of Jimmy Carter's already unique Presidency, the halfway mark of the mythical first 100 days. While it is still too early to assess the new Administration. Carter has at least set the tone for what could be a productive four or eight years.

These 50 days, and the next 50, will not be remembered as a time of wild action or bold programs. Unlike Franklin D. Roosevelt, Carter has not moved swiftly or impulsively. That is not his style. He has instead begun to deliberately lay the foundations for substantive future efforts, while at the same time building up an important and convincing symbolism which has reduced the Imperial Presidency, in seven short weeks, to a vague memory.

It all began on that cold January afternoon in Washington, with the walk to the White House. Strolling down Pennsylvania Avenue, gazing around in awe, Carter looked like an excited tourist. Since then, his frequent press conferences, his openness and honesty, and his incredible radio performance last Saturday have all contributed to creating the image of a President truly "of the People."

Although he has done little in the way of specific policy implementation, Carter must be given high marks in most areas. He has begun to stock — perhaps too slowly — the middle levels of his Cabinet with competent, young and ambitious men and women. He has spoken out strongly on human rights. And he has given America a President who can be believed and trusted.

Carter has had his problems. His relations with Congress are already



strained, and he appears to lack the political skill and the tolerance for infighting so necessary to deal with that proud and at times stubborn body. He has shown an unfortunate tendency towards naivete in the field of foreign policy, not recognizing, for example, the inevitable connection between detente and the human rights question.

The President's handling of the cold weather energy crisis seemed at first reluctant and sluggish; it now appears to

be yet another case of slow, steady, long-range planning chosen instead of dramatic movements. Most of the new Administration's energy policy will not take effect — in fact will not be proposed — until well after the warm weather has made most of us forget. Such a long-term approach, while sorely needed, did not help during the cold winter.

Carter's strong points stem from a genuine integrity and concern for the country. His troubles stem from the same roots as did those he had during the campaign: inexperience. Carter himself, his top aides, and, perhaps most important, his staff workers, do not know how to work with the other branches of government, with the press, or with foreign officials. They do not realize how their actions will be interpreted or how others will react, and they do not know what to do to achieve their specific goals.

The Sorenson affair was a perfect example of this: Carter made what he knew would be a controversial nomination and then refused to stand behind it. The more recent nomination of Paul Warnke as Chief SALT II negotiater was so attacked by Senate conservatives that even after his confirmation this week his effectiveness appears in doubt. Both incidents show a similar, disturbing pattern of refusal to compromise with the legislature.

What Carter and his aides do know is obvious. While they are unskilled in dealing with the national and international bureaucracy, they are eminently able to deal with the American people. The President has succeeded in winning the respect of his fellow citizens in his political battles. His publicity stunts have been coups de grace. He has followed in the Jacksonian tradition, and the American people are overloved.

Jimmy Carter has been characterized as overly strong and unyielding, a man who wants and will have his own way on every issue. Such a goal is difficult to achieve for any chief executive, especially one serving in such troubled times. He will not win every argument, but Carter promises to put up a fight. There will be few dull moments.



Lynn T. Yamada '78 — Chairperson William Lasser '78 — Editor-in-Chief Rebecca L. Waring '79 — Managing Editor

William H. Harper '79 — Business Manager Volume 97, Number 10 Friday, March 11, 1977

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The life and death of a friend

Bý Robert Kazdin

On Tuesday, March I, Jeffrey L. Pressman, a professor of the political science department at MIT, tragically passed away. The news sent a shock wave through the political science world, the undergraduate and graduate institutions of MIT, and the vast number of people who knew him. His span of influence was exemplified by the enormous number of people who paid their respects to this great man at a memorial service on Thursday, March 3. Sitting in Kresge auditorium, I

idency to who was going to win the World Series.

Our first paper assignment included a choice of three topics, one of which was to predict the winner of the Democratic nomination for President, and I chose to do my research on Birch Bayh. Jeff praised the paper and inspired me to work for Senator Bayh in the Massachusetts primary. He also influenced other students to get involved in the political process.

Jeff was an avid Bayh supporter and each day I would report

perspectives

began to realize the effect this man had on my life.

Two years ago, as a junior at MIT, I had my first opportunity to meet Jeff Pressman. The meeting occurred in early February, 1975, on the second floor of the Sloan building where many political science classes are held. After his first lecture, I realized Jeff displayed an outstanding feature which distinguished him from most other professors at the school. It was his ability to captivate the class and put us completely at ease. As the course developed, he displayed an ability to stimulate class discussion and never allowed the level of excitement to fall. Rarely did a student miss his 9:30am lecture.

Because of my weak political background and relative shyness, I initially did not participate in class discussions. After class though, I would walk with Jeff back to his office, airing those opinions that I failed to speak out on during class. He always found time to talk with me, many times precluding his own busy schedule. This was the type of individual he was and this was the beginning of what was to become a very close friendship.

In the fall term, I signed up for Jeff's political science course, "Introduction to the American Political Process" (17.21). His reputation as the best professor in the department was shown to be will-deserved when, on the first day of class, a standing room crowd of students packed the room. It was one of the largest enrollments for any political science course at MIT. As the course developed, my postclassroom conversations with Jeff continued. Our chats ranged from who was going to be the Democratic nominee for the presback to him on the progress of the campaign. We would converse for hours each week on Bayh's chances of winning and this strengthened our relationship. After the disasterous Tuesday defeat in the March 2 primary, the first person I called was Jeff Pressman; both of us were in a state of shock over the results. We commiserated the loss together

Prior to the primary, I began a weekly MIT television series with a panel of political science professors appearing as our guest experts. Each week, there was one person I knew I could depend on to appear on the panel; that person was Jeff Pressman. He always found time for the show and never reneged on a commitment. On the show, he was easily the

Kansas City to cover the Republican convention a month later. These two experiences were ones that I will never forget and they were both due to Jeff Pressman.

When I moved to school in New York, I kept in close touch with Jeff throughout the presidential campaign and spent New Year's Eve together with his family and friends. On New Year's, the private life of Jeff Pressman revealed the same thoughtful and personable characteristics that he exhibited in his public life. At the end of January, I asked Jeff to write me a letter of recommendation for a summer job in Washington. On February 14, I visited Boston and had lunch with him and a few colleagues of mine. He didn't seem like the jovial Jeff Pressman I knew and he told me of a constant pain that was in his back. He had seen many doctors but none of them could relieve the pain. Two days later I called Jeff to thank him for the summer job recommendation. That was the last time I was to talk with Jeff Pressman.

Jeff Pressman passed away on the Tuesday exactly one year after the disasterous results of the Massachusetts primary which saw Birch Bayh go down to his defeat. It is also ironic that on this sad Tuesday, I received a phone call from Washington; the job that Jeff recommended me for came through.

Jeff Pressman had the rare ability of being able to combine scho-

"Jeff Pressman had the rare ability . . . to combine scholarship and humanity."

main attraction, often carrying the conversation and stimulating interesting topics.

At the end of April, Jeff sponsored several students through MIT for a trip to Washington to meet with other students throughout the country to discuss a wide variety of topics on the presidency. This act was exemplary of Jeff's concern for all the students with whom he dealt.

About a month before the Democratic convention, Jeff asked a group of students from MIT to work on a project studying delegate attitudes throughout the nominating process. His influence with the project director from Dartmouth gave many graduates and undergraduates the opportunity to travel with him to

lastics and humanity and he brought out the best in those people he knew. He stimulated an interest in political science in people whose backgrounds covered a broad spectrum of fields. He would give you an arm and expect no favor in return. In his lifetime, he accomplished more than any young political scientist in the country. Jeff Pressman was a great teacher, a good friend, and a great human being. No tribute high enough could be paid to this rare individual. I feel fortunate to have known this great man for the past two years and my life has been enriched because of him. I will miss him very much.

Mr. Kazdin is a member of the Class of 76.

Excerpts from Willy Brandt's MIT speech:

Age of upheaval

"World Change and World Security" - the title of this lecture series - is factual, it sounds almost dry and scientific. The circumstances to which it points are dramatic.

The change which our world is undergoing is no longer limited in scope or going at an easy pace. We live in a period in which radical scientific, political and social changes penetrate quickly peoples' minds.

The age of upheaval began many years ago. Most of us in the industrial nations in West and East hardly took any notice at the beginning; we concerned ourselves with other things, flew to the moon, entrenched ourselves behind sophisticated armaments. The globe, in the grip of the two superpowers, seemed to be divided and fairly consolidated. Very few were aware of how much it was seething. There were not many people who realized early enough how much the industrial societies would be pressed by new problems and what was emerging especially in those parts of the world which did not enjoy the privilege of belonging to the club of industrialized nations. Hardly anyone among the leading statesmen of the world had the strength or the vision to prepare his country and all of us in time for the development in those countries which we have come to call the Third World.

"Efficient repair institutions"

I think: the political systems of the western democracies are not geared for early diagnosis. In their present constitution they are comparatively efficient repair institutions. But their present constitution (in the sense of condition) is not God-given. We must therefore improve our political systems — a great task. It in-

cludes among other things: capacities for long range analysis, higher demands on the published opinion, political groupings guided by ideas and not only fixated to competition for power.

Affluence and misery

The drastic changes in all states of the world — be it industrial states, be it rising. raw materials-possessing countries of the Third World, or be it the very poor (least developed) nations — will not be without repercussions on the network of international relations linking all of them together.

The network, to continue this metaphor, at present shows dangerous strains in more a more intelligent management of than one place. Countries where the resources - greatly requires national

fact that the disparity nations of the northern hemisphere continues to grow - and who

should be suprised at that! They demand new, more just principles of order for the world economy. Our countries will not be allowed to evade this, even if they cannot bring themselves to like some of the proposed models. Justice demands — and if we do not want to listen to justice, reason will tell us: there will never be a lasting and secure coexistence of affluence and misery.

Economic justice

In the relationship between North and South we shall perhaps be able to prevent over-reactions by joint intelligent action: the discrimination of the have-nots is not to be replaced by the denouncement of the haves. When we speak of justice in the context of world economy, this means on the one hand: the transfer of resources to the Third World must be increased and systematized. But it means likewise: panaceas which would endanger the economic cycle in the industrialized

world are of no use to anybody. We need reason on all sides.

The Spring summit

I think therefore that the governments of the leading nations in world trade when they meet at a "summit" this spring - should envisage adequate international demand especially for capital goods in order to bring about a general rise in employment. Unemployment will not disappear if we rely only on the much invoked self-healing forces. World trade may be threatened again if we have to allow the return of laboriously reduced trade barriers. Energy policy — including

development advances too ... the discrimination of the have no longer put up with the nots is not to be replaced by the between them and the rich denouncement of the haves . . . "

> planning and international cooperation. Changed economic conditions strongly suggest that we change our attitude in many respects. When growth is no longer a matter of course or quasi-automatic and has therefore less priority, there is need for more imagination and more conscious, coordinated action.

Detente and human rights

Lagree with President Carter when he makes it clear that our concern for the human rights is indivisible. Freedom from fear and freedom from misery will for a long time to come impose obligations on us and on those who will come after us - regardless of where they live. But I do not see any contradiction between our defense of human rights and the pursuit of detente. Detente is a matter of making peace in general more secure, however much the political orders are opposed to one another, and of letting factual cooperation develop where a common denominator can be found for the interests of states under very different rules; this will also mean concrete help for the individual.

Making peace more secure implies further arrangements in the military sector.

progress in the negotiations

on a mutual and balanced reduction of forces and armaments in Europe which have been going on in Vienna for some

"a new unity"

Nobody will be surprised that the state of crisis of the world economy does not particularly favor the economic unification of Western Europe. Ambitious projects that were planned in the past few years had to be postponed. Instead, one concentrated on securing what had been achieved and on making the best use of

the well-established possibilities of cooperation.

What we have is already more than a union for economic purposes only. The European Community advances slowly enough, yet it is becoming a political factor of some weight. Nevertheless, it will take much longer than the optimistic federalists believed, until the European nations with their old independent traditions will have grown together into a new unity.

European Socialism

In America one need not be overly concerned about Western Europe. The laboriously uniting Europe will be pluralistic; the forces of Social Democracy, of Democratic Socialism. will have considerable weight in this Europe - not to its disadvantage. These forces of the European left have more in common with the great liberal tradition of America than many people realize; in more intensive discussions you would soon find this out.

Lasting and secure peace

I am well aware that you in the United States and we in Europe look back to sometimes very different experiences and traditions. I know that this results here and there in very marked differences which make it difficult to find one's partner. And yet: most of the problems facing us today are not fundamentally different, be it in the United States, be it in Europe. The question of what are the working conditions of industrial workers arises both here and there. Both of us must be concerned about the question of which educational system is best suited to promote the individual and to serve at the same time the objective of full employment. The threat to the environment and the need for new communications systems, energy supply, and town planning are urgent problems on both sides of the Atlantic.

Europe must, and wants to, see itself as a factor of peace. Security is its foundation, military leverage is not its first priority. Europe will wish to contribute its economic and intellectual resources in

If the negotiations on the SALT II agreement were "... problems facing us today are completed soon, an impor-tant prerequisite would be not fundamentally different, be it in fulfilled for making the United States, be it in Europe . . .

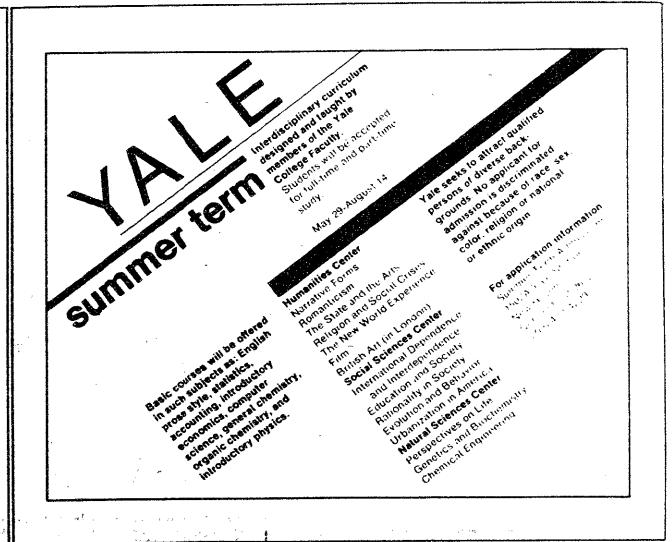
order that the urgent problems of mankind can be solved in world-wide cooperation.

The work for this objective will never end. Mankind will always be faced with new problems. And the world will always have a desire for security. If in our endeavors we reckon with both these realities we stand a chance of organizing peace in such a way that it can be lasting and secure.



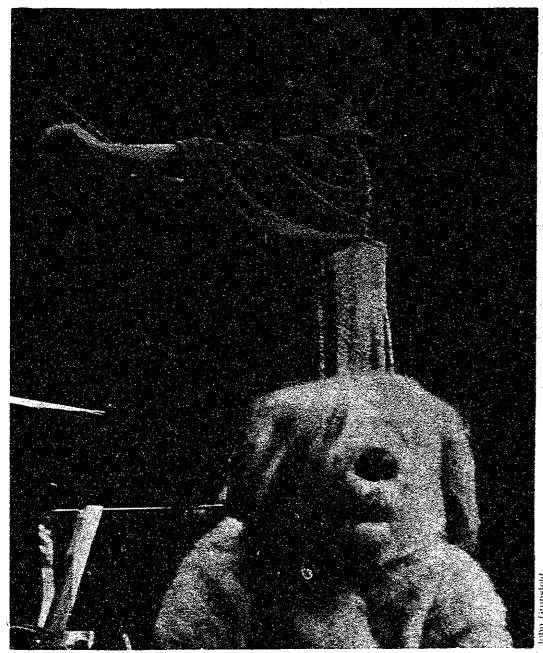
vvilly Brangt, Chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, talks with a member of the crowd in Mezzanine Lounge after his speech in Kresge Auditorium





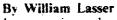
arts

Schickele plays PDQ Bach and audience loses









A boy with one cavity and a dog with no teeth stole the show Monday evening as Professor Peter Schickele thrilled a sell-out Kresge audience with his renditions of some of P. D. Q. Bach's least enjoyable music.

The dog. Dietrich Fischer-Bauau, gave a stirring perforance in the lead role of the canine cantate "Wachet Arf!" (Schickele K9), moving the crowd almost to tears with his emotional plaint in the penultimate movement, the famous Lamento "Au."

The Professor, on tour from the University of Southern North Dakota at Hoople, also conducted the MIT Symphony Orchestra in P.D.Q. Bach's "Hindenburg Concerto" (S. LZ-129), and played the solo role in the much-maligned composer's Concerto for Bassoon vs. Orchestra (S. 81).

Schickele is the world's foremost authority on the so-called music of P.D.Q. Bach, the last son of the more famous Johann Sebastian Bach. He has discovered scores of compositions by the rather nondescript writer of virtually every type of obnoxious, unpleasant music.

The program was strewn with interruptions and irregularities, not the least of which was the appearance on the stage of a young child early in the performance who distracted both the musicians and the audience with his excited disclosure that he had "only one cavity."

The opening number, P. D. Q. Bach's "Desecration of the House" Overture (S. 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1), had to be cancelled when the orchestra's sheet music found its way into the Kresge air-conditioning system. The music reappeared from a duct during the performance of the Andante Cartabile from F. J. Haydn's Op. 3 No. 5.

Schickele was forced to conduct both the "Hindenburg" Concerto and the Andante Cantabile himself, due to the refusal of scheduled conductor Atlas D. Atlantis to appear, apparently for contractual reasons. She finally agreed to terms and directed the orchestra through both the Cantata and the Bassoon Concerto.

The "Hindenburg" is a piece in which the younger Bach took advantage of his father's more famous Brandenburg Concertos. It contains, said the Professor, the worst portions of each of the six Brandenburgs. The orchestra seemed at times ragged; some of the balloons were released at inopportune moments.

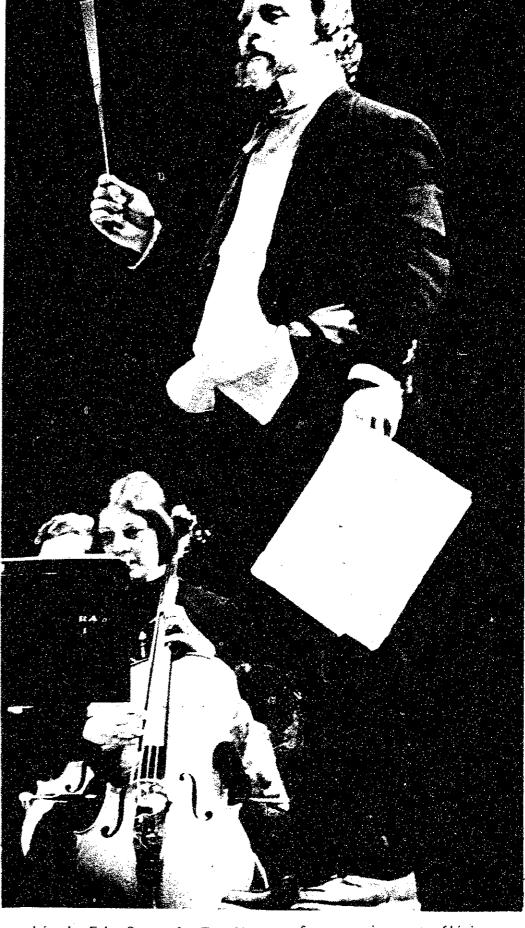
After a shaky performance in the Haydn work, included to placate the demands of the musicians who would otherwise have refused to play P. D. Q. Bach's works, the orchestra gelled behind the precise direction of Miss Atlantis and the emotionalism of Bauau. The dog, at first reluctant to sing before the crowd later described by Schickele as "wild," at last agreed to perform when he was leashed by force to the concertmaster's leg.

Following intermission, two trios com-



bassoon concerto, a three-movement work in which the soloist is asked to perform on various parts of his instrument while competing in a sort of endurance test with the orchestra. Atlantis and Schickele labored against each other with grace and beauty, concluding the Rondo alla turkey lurkey with a drive and abandon that marked the musicians' desire to leave the

The immensely enjoyable musical evening, while hardly relaxing, was a perfect admixture of farce, satire and music. Professor Schickele's return to MIT is anxiously awaited.



Dramashop's fourth and final evening of one-act plays will be performed at 8pm on Friday, March 11 and Saturday, March 12 in the Little Theatre, Kresge Autitorium. The plays to be presented are Harold Pinter's A Slight Ache and Samual Beckett's Embers. The plays are free and open to the public. A critique and coffee hour will follow the performances. For further information call x3-2908.

An exhibition of works on paper and handmade paper objects by Michelle Stuart will be on view in Hayden Gallery from March 12 through April 8. The presentation is sponsored by the MIT Committee on Visual Arts. A public preview will be held on Friday, March 11 from 8 to 10pm and

the artist will give an informal gallery talk at 7pm.

Israeli conductor Dalia Atlas will direct the MIT Symphony Orchestra in a concert to be given in Kresge Auditorium on March 12 at 8:30pm. Free tickets will be distributed in Lobby 10 the week of the concert; tickets at the door will cost \$1.00.

We Tickle the Earth's Belly is pleased to announce the opening of its Spring Mime Repertory Series, March 22 through April 2, at the Cyclorama Theatre, Boston Center for the Arts, 541 Tremont Street Boston. For full information and reservations, call Quik Charge, 426-6210.

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(The Police Blotter is a report while the owner carried on his written by the Campus Patrol on crimes, incidents, and actions on the MIT campus each week.)

The Campus Patrol Officer in the vicinity of Building #26 was notified by a complainant that he was the unappreciated receipt of a bite by an unleashed canine. The officer discovered that the dog had been secured to a bicycle business in a nearby building. The dissatisfied animal chewed through the lease and departed the area to the annoyance of passerbyers. The owner was warned to keep his animal properly tied and to contact the

The Campus Patrol was alerted to a disturbance taking place on

hours. Investigation lead to the arrest of three out of town individuals who had picked up two students who were hitching rides. The culprits were charged with Armed Robbery and Assault and Battery by means of a dangerous weapon. Members of the community are again warned to terminate the hitching.

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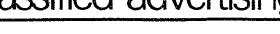
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SPIX

Why is today's science so fouled up? Why can't we use the same rules we learn in one chapter of a physics text in the remaining chapters? Is it because we don't simply account for a prime or basic motion that any object can have inthe early chapters of our texts? The in axis of any object can wobble. rotate or precess which I call spix. Changes to speed, spix or spin effect a charge's magnetic force but have no effect on it's electrostatic force as measured from the charge (electron or proton.) See flash #9 in the 10 Dec. '76 "The Tech" and Symmetry in the 1 March 77 issue.

We need simple rules for this motion, as simple as like charges repel and unlike charges attract. However, our problem is even more basic and that is in the overly simplistic way we try to teach the electrostatic field of a stationary charge. We teach, if you are 1 cm away from an electron then you will always measure an electrostatic force of a predictable strength. The question is, is this forcejust present or is it there because the lowly electron somehow forever constantly emits or absorbs something at the speed of light relative to itself?

We don't have to know what the electron is or how it gives off an electrostatic force to answer this question. Is an electrostatic field just there (a point 1 'cm away) or is it there because an electron constantly gives off or absorbs some emanation at the speed of light? How fast does a magnet's field disappear when a keeper rotates in front of or between it's pole faces? How much energy is there in one of today's permanent magnets? Do we have an energy crisis or a science crisis? JW Ecklin

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Mass. Ave. during the morning

There have been several reports of an attempt to steal bicycles around the campus. This is a positive sign of spring at MIT. Use precautions with your bikes.

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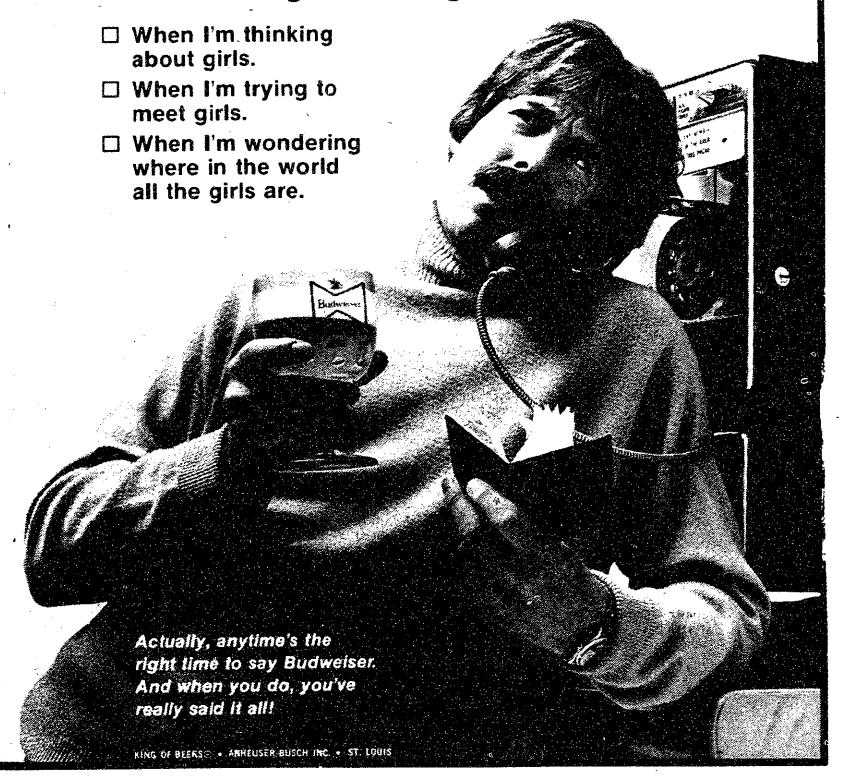
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sports

Does the PE requirement Women's Fencing achieve its objectives?

By Gary S. Engelson

How many people here at MIT complain about the Physical Education (PE) requirement? In discussions with several people, several complaints were voiced, but the complaints were mostly about a lack of stiff requirements rather than regulations which were too rigid.

The Institute wants its graduates to be aware of their need for physical activity, if not actually being physically fit. According to the 1976-77 course bulletin, "The Institute expects each student to gain experience in recreational athletics during his or her first two years at

This is accomplished by a point system whereby a student receives



points for participation in varsity sports or PE classes. Students may also receive advanced placement by taking the appropriate exams and thereby circumventing the normal route of active participation in various sports.

The guestion of whether these requirements are enough is complicated by the fact that some of the classes offered exact a minimum of physical exertion from their participants. That is not to say that these classes do not provide a valuable ex-

perience for people who take them, because there are many people who have picked up a new skill or gotten deeply involved in a new activity due to the classes.

But consider the person who takes a year's worth of PE classes which do require exertion. After that year, how many of those people continue to exercise regularly? Some consider the long daily walks around the campus exercise enough. After a period of such low activity, such a person finds himself unable to participate in sports on the occasions when he wants to because he quickly becomes winded.

An editorial in The Tech in 1921 stated, "After a man has completed his freshman year, the faculty assumes he has good sense enough to look after his physique. Present conditions show that this is an unwarranted assumption." It seems that not much has changed since then.

No matter how much opportunity exists for exercise, students continue to find ways or excuses not to participate. Some who advocate stiffer regulations do so because they find that it may be difficult to make time for physical activity, but they do want to participate. When there is a requirement, a computer makes the time for it and the participants do not have to worry about that any more.

Are stiffer regulations the ultimate answer? A discussion of this question will appear in next week's Time Out.

Pershing Rifles bag 3rd in individual drill routine

The Precision Drill Team of MIT's Pershing Rifle Company C-12 (ABN) won the third place trophy in the individual drill routine (squad) competition at the twelfth Annual Beanpot Drill Tournament held this past weekend in the Commonwealth Armory.

In addition, they placed first in the Pershing Rifle Regimental Competition. Four judges scored the 12 person team's ability to successfuly complete precise weapon movements incorporated into a marching routine.

The team also participated in the Trick Drill Competition which includes precision rifle spinning and aerial exchanges. Based upon the combined scores. Company C-12 placed fourth

Captained by Rob Milne '78. the team has a total of 15 members. Their next competition will be next weekend at St. Peter's College in New Jersey.

Austin qualifies for Nationals By Jeannette M. Wing

On Sunday, March 6, at Brown University, co-captain Judy Austin '77 with 11 victories led the MIT women's varsity fencing team to a fifth place finish in the New England Championships.

She also placed third in the finals for individuals, a first in the history of MIT women's varsity fencing.

Seeded in fourth place out of 15 teams, the varsity team faced strong competition from Yale. Brandeis, and surprisingly from Maine, Dartmouth, and Radcliffe. Austin lost only to Ross of

Yale. Prober of Brandeis, and Sudikoff of Dartmouth.

Fencing second for the team was Jeannette Wing '78 who only managed to beat six of her opponents. Michelle Prettyman '79 fenced consistently, wiping out 11 of her opponents. She lost to only three women, one each from Yale, Brandeis, and Radcliffe. Sue Nelson '77 fenced fourth and contributed eight victories to the team's total of 36 wins.

MIT placed fifth behind Yale. Brandeis, Maine, and Radcliffe, missing fourth place by two bouts. Although this was a drop

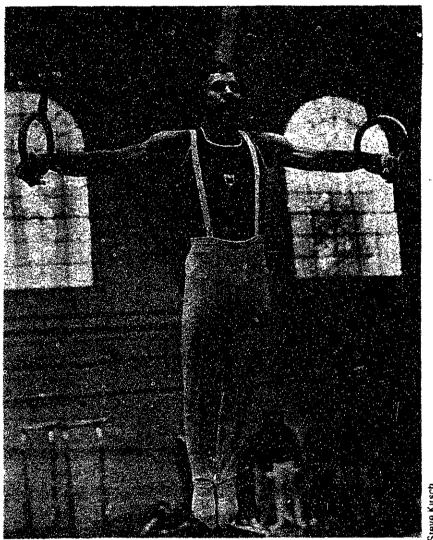
of one place from last year, the competition was tougher and more bouts were fenced than before since teams of four competed instead of teams of three which competed in previous years.

MIT did enjoy the unprecedented accomplishment of cocaptain Judy Austin by her qualifying for the finals of the varsity individuals competition. Seven out of the 60 women there qualified with Austin edging Prober of Brandeis (former New England champion) out of qualifying. Joining Austin in this pool were three women from Yale, one from Brandeis, one from Dartmouth, and one from Welleslev.

Austin started off slowly by dropping her first three bouts though she came back to beat her last three opponents including two women from Yale and one from Brandeis. Her running attacks (fleches) surprised her opponents and her strategic fencing helped her convincingly beat the last three. With strong indicators, Austin took third place behind Ross from Yale and Sudikoff from Dartmouth. This third place victory qualifies Austin for the Nationals held early in April in Virginia, Never has this feat been accomplished by any MIT woman fencer.

The junior varsity team tied for sixth place out of nine teams. Gail Moskowitz '80 led the team in victories with five wins. Cathy Osman '78 contributed four, Marian Stein '80, two, and Julia Shimaoka '80, one. Clearly, the JV team fenced against more experienced fencers and fared well considering MIT had three frosh beginners fencing.

The women's varsity team closed its season with an 11-6 record, much better than in previous years. Unfortunately, three women including Austin, Nelson, and Karen Kaufman will be graduating this year. The remaining fencers hope to improve under the excellent coaching by Eric Sollee, and continue the success the team has enjoyed this season.



Junior Larry Yablong, here shown doing an iron cross, took third in the individual rings competition in last Sunday's New England Gymnastics Championship at Dartmouth Also winning medals for MIT were John Felleman '79 on pommel horse and co-captain David Lu '77 on long horse'

Indoor Track

Richardson snaps record; nabs sixth in IC4A 3-n

By Dave Dobos

MIT distance ace Frank Richardson '77 raced to his finest career time in the three-mile run

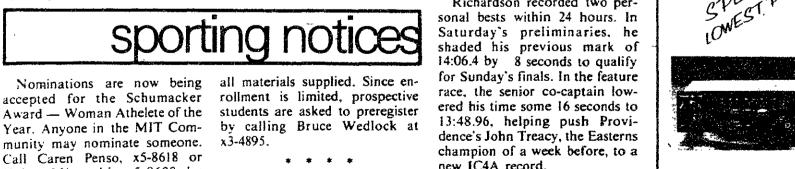
enroute to a sixth place finish at the IC4A Championships in Princeton, New Jersey, last Sunday.

Richardson recorded two pernew IC4A record.

Richardson is the highest MIT finisher in the IC4A's since varsity pole vault record-holder Dave Wilson '73 took third in that event four years ago.

Once again, Richardson bettered another Ben Wilson '70 record. Wilson, MIT's last premiere distance runner, could not break 14:00 indoors for the threemile. Richardson's 13:48 is also faster than Wilson's best outdoor mark.

Even the modest Richardson expressed pleasure with his final indoor performance. But one can be assured that the self-effacing senior will be working harder than ever to improve his efforts during, the upcoming outdoor season.



munity may nominate someone. Call Caren Penso, x5-8618 or Helen Mivasaki, x5-8698 by March 15 to submit your nomination.

There will be an Intramural Council meeting on Sunday, March 13, at 7:30pm in the Varsity Club Lounge. At the meeting, elections will be held for three atlarge members of the Executive Committee.

The MIT Pistol and Rifle Club will be offering a basic pistol markmanship course beginning March 17. Classes will run for five consecutive Thursdays and will start promptly at 6:30pm.

Cost of the course is \$20, with

Rosters and entry cards for IM softball are due Friday March 18. This year, there will be five leaguest fast and slow pitch A-leagues, B- and C-leagues, and a women's slow pitch league.

Elections for president, secretary, and two members-at-large of the MIT Athletic Association will be held at 8pm, March 21 in the Varsity Club Lounge. To be eligible, candidates for these positions must gather 100 signatures - on petition forms available in the Athletic Department general office. The forms must be turned in at the office no later than 5pm Thurs., March 17.

